

General Ewing, in an interview with a New York paper says that the Democracy of Ohio is thoroughly united, and will make the coming campaign a hot one for the Republicans. He thinks that he and ex-Gov. Rice, with three legs, can beat Messrs. Foster and Hoelcooper, with four, in the approaching race.

The gold ring are making a great noise about the effort, as embodied in the Warner Silver Bill before Congress, to give the country a sufficiency of coin circulating medium, and are continually prating about the dishonesty of flooding the country with a coin which pretends to be worth one hundred cents, but is in reality worth but eighty-five. If there was any truth in what the gold men say upon this subject, it might be a debatable question as to whether the silver dollar should be coined or not. As a matter of fact, however, silver dollars are today on a par with gold, and have been so for the past century in the United States, except when silver was demonetized. The aliquot parts of the silver dollar have not been changed, nor have those of the gold dollar been altered. The composition of the silver dollar is the same that it has been steadily ever since its coinage was begun more than three-quarters of a century ago. The composition of the gold dollar has remained fixed for the same period. Hence the silver dollar is as honest and as time-honored to-day as the gold. They have demonstrated by practical experience, as at present constituted, that they are irreconvertible, and that all that can be reasonably required that they should be. When silver was demonetized the gold men predicted dire financial disaster, and told with prophetic satisfaction that gold would command a high premium on the silver dollar, and that the funding operations of the government would be brought to a sudden close. Despite their protests and warnings, however, Congress did not have any better sense than to pass the bill demonetizing silver; immediately upon which, wonderful to relate, the precious metal gold so debased and disgraced itself as to jump with almost incredible haste down to a level with the base and degraded and dishonest silver dollar. But this was not the only result of the measure. The government had a scheme up to fund its bonds which were falling due with interest at six and eight per cent. payable in gold, and had decided to endeavor to replace these bonds with new ones to bear only four per cent. The success of this scheme, however, depended on the faith which financiers had in the financial honesty of the government, and as the silver fanatics got control of Congress and passed the law making eighty-five cents worth of silver equal to one hundred cents of gold, the confidence of the moneyed men in the promises of the government were so completely destroyed that they in all probability felt that there was no dependence in the national promise, and hence would as soon have that promise at four per cent. as six or eight. At least their reasoning must have been this, or something equally as effective, for the bonds were taken up at four per cent. (and that, too, liable to be paid in debase silver) as fast as they were issued for sale. If these things are examples of the injury of the silver legislation, then we would like to have an abundance of such injury. The gold men have given us their financial views once before, and their predictions were so completely and ridiculously erroneous that we can have no further confidence in their financiering. We, therefore, believe that the country which has been using the present silver dollar for near a century without injury to its business or its credit, can afford to continue its use for a while longer—at least until some evil effects from its use begin to appear. Hence we are in favor of the passage of the Warner Silver Bill.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has decided to let Corbin's nomination to be Chief Justice of Utah go over to the next session. It will probably be allowed to go over again, and that will be an end of it. Mr. Corbin will, we hope, never be Chief Justice of Utah or any other country. It is about the last position for which he is qualified. His record shows that he is the personation of injustice itself.

When the case of the State vs. Samuel Lee for neglecting his duty as an officer was called during the recent term of Court for Sumner County, Elliot & Stewart, two colored lawyers, appeared for the defendant, but under instructions from the Attorney General the Solicitor entered a nolle prosequi and thus the matter terminated. Sam can now go back to Sumner whenever he wishes to do so. He is at present enjoying an appointment in one of the departments at Washington.

The Senate, it is said, will not confirm Secretary McCrary's nomination as Circuit Judge to succeed Dillon next September, because there is as yet no vacancy, and Mr. McCrary is acting under a former confirmation as Secretary of War. The result will be that he will be re-nominated and confirmed next fall. Judge Dillon is to become Professor of Law in the Columbia College, New York, and hence his resignation is to take effect next September, the time at which the College session begins.

It is said by a Washington dispatch that a gentleman from South Carolina states that Robert Small, the convicted ex-Congressman, has agreed to secure the selection of the delegation to the National Republican Nominating Convention in the interest of Secretary Sherman for President, in return for which he is to receive an important appointment. The vote of this State in nominating candidates is all the help the Republicans can get next year from South Carolina. It is, therefore, shrewd in Sherman to make the most of the situation here, by getting the help of this State to nominate him, and then trying to get the votes necessary to elect him from other States. His rivals, however, will no doubt in due time compete with him in this little game.

The Barwell People says: "We learn from a thoroughly reliable and well informed source that Daniel H. Chamberlain proposes to settle in Charleston and resume the practice of the law. In the days that are dead Daniel was a pet on Broad street, but he is not coming back for the sake of old lang syne. Daniel is a dealer in fixtures, and if he comes it is to act as chief Radical wire-puller in the campaign of 1880." We are disposed to think there is very little foundation for this report, inasmuch as Mr. Chamberlain's actions while in Charleston were anything else than those of one seeking to establish or retain a political influence in the State. He treated the negroes with contempt, and made no effort to conceal it. If he were to come back, however, we have no doubt that the Republicans would follow him as blindly as they ever did. We are not afraid of Mr. Chamberlain or Corbin, for if they return to this State their presence would do more to solidify the Democracy than any other half-dozen of Radicals can.

The new jury bill before Congress provides that juries shall be selected by the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court and a person to be appointed by the Circuit Judge from the principal political party opposed to that to which the Clerk belongs. The object of this bill is a worthy one and is to prevent the shameful and infamous packing which has sometimes been done as the law now stands. The new bill also gives the Circuit Judge the right to order the jury to be selected in the manner in which the State juries are selected if he prefers to do so. The bill is, in our opinion, very defective, and, if adopted, will not only carry politics into the Courts to a certain extent, but will do so in a manner which will give an unscrupulous Judge and Clerk the power to continue the packing of juries. If necessary, the Clerk, for instance, might really be a Republican, but vote the Democratic ticket and claim to be a Democrat, which would give the opportunity of appointing another Republican for the other commissioner, and thus the packing would still continue. The bill proposed may afford some relief, but the whole system will have to be remodeled before a cure for the evil will be found.

The Republican party of to-day has scarcely a vestige of the original principle of the party. When it first rose it did have a policy, and did adhere closely to a well-defined doctrine of national government, but to-day it is a war which seeks to ride the highest wave, and to do so changes its position as often as may be necessary. It may have some interest to show the view of the party in 1820, in reference to the doctrine of State rights and military interference, as defined by the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, which is clearly shown by one of the planks of its platform, which was as follows: "Resolved, That the maintenance inviolable of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

This is considerably at variance from the position of Blaine, Conkling, and Chandler to-day. They wish to keep alive the tariff and strife which has promoted their selfish ambition, and hence are aligned against State rights and freedom from military interference.

Wofford College Commencement.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., June 12, 1879.

The commencement exercises were preached last Sunday morning, June 8th, by Bishop W. M. Wightman, D. D., LL. D., from the text, "For we are also his offspring." Acts 17, 28. He spoke of the Divine Origin of man as discovered by reason, taught in revelation, and confirmed by conscience and the witness of the Spirit. It was an able, gospel sermon, and truly modern in its forcible, logical showing against the "development theory."

At the annual debate of the Calhoun Literary Society, Charles A. Woods, Esq., presided during the discussion of the following question: "Resolved, that the Study, as an institution, has promoted true Oratory." Affirmative: J. J. Rogers and T. B. Stackhouse; negative: W. T. Lander and H. W. Pennington. The debaters made free use of the name of our worthy Senator, ex-Gov. Hampton, on both sides of the question. One of the negatives said: "He is an innocent orator as of dishonesty." (Herein our reporter thinks he indicated his inadequate conception of true oratory.) The medal for best speaker, both affirmative and negative, was awarded to Mr. Rogers by a committee of five competent judges, Valdelictoriano, A. C. Wightman. The presiding officer made an earnest and instructive address to the society.

At the annual debate of the Preston Literary Society Rev. H. E. Christy, A. M., presided, and the following interesting question was ably discussed: "Resolved, that Macbeth was more guilty than Lady Macbeth." Affirmative: H. C. Wightman, W. T. Lander, and T. B. Stackhouse; negative: J. J. Rogers, J. S. Gien. A judicious committee of five awarded the medal to Mr. Thackston as best speaker. The chairman addressed the Society in an earnest and thoughtful speech.

On Tuesday, the 10th, the annual address before the two literary societies above named was happily delivered by Governor Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia. His fine specimen of humanity came forward on the rostrum with military grace and self-possession and such characteristic signs of welcome to such a personage. Playful allusion to the tinsel-work of the student's imagination, as he apprised us a Commencement, served as a pleasing introduction to his more serious purpose to deliver a practical address on the duties of life. He referred to the Bishop's prayer for the guidance of the officers of State, and said if it were the place for a solemn invocation he would pray "that the young men of our time might serve the new South as Calhoun and McDuffie and their contemporaries served the old South." [Applause.]

Continuing, the Governor said, in substance: The writing of our history is chiefly by such as are unfriendly to us, and have no proper appreciation of Southern character; but there are no more noble men and women to be found upon this broad earth than under a Southern sun. [Enthusiastic applause.]

As to the duties and relations of life, a few lines of special mention in view of the issues are tendencies of our day. 1. Home duties. One of the evil tendencies of our time in family duties is the disposition "to push aside the old man and old woman, and say 'get out of the way; father, sit down!'" When I meet a man bent with age, with whitening hair and bald head, I feel like taking off my hat to make a low bow and give him a place. Southern women are sometimes represented as being without energy and domestic oversight; while, indeed, some of them are as royal in their dominion as is Queen Victoria! [Applause.]

2. Social duties. A man owes it to his fellow-men to be a true and trustworthy member of society. Some men seem to think that it is the part of dignity to be morose and exclusive, and that the world may look upon them and say, "That's the thinker!" ("the thinker," I did not hear accurately.) [Laughter and applause.] A young man—still a boy, but just about to be a man—will say, "Well, I'm too old to be a man; I'm not quite a man; but I rather people would think I'm a man." "So he stands on the street with his beaver turned to his right ear" (laughter), and will not show politeness to passers-by, but swears—"just let me swear; I'm a man!" (A true word-painting of young America.) There is nothing cheaper than politeness. I am not a preacher, but if I had a Bible I would turn to a text to use just here. [Cries for a Bible; it is not produced.] Bishop Wightman says, "quote it for us, Governor." "Well, I don't believe I can; it has been a long time since I was a Sunday school scholar. [Laughter.] But it is in 1 Cor. 13. Bishop, you quote it for us. [Loud laughter and applause; for not indicating the exact passage the Bishop is at a loss.] It is what is said about charity." Now the Bishop quotes: "Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up;" "that's it, Bishop; thank you." A more accurate description of a gentleman cannot be given in any writings; for if you put the word politeness in the place of charity it indicates exactly what I would have you do. [Alludes to Romeo and Juliet with a fine touch of love and marriage.] After taking upon him such sacred vows under such endearing circumstances, "God forgive the man who can touch anything impure!"

3. The Press Association. About twenty members of the Press Association met in Spartanburg on the 10th, and early in their session received an invitation to visit the city of Atlanta. This invitation was received through a special committee of five, consisting of Mr. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta, Mr. Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, and others. The committee was made the more honorable by the presence of Georgia's worthy Governor, Alfred H. Colquitt, who presided the invitation in earnest, fitting words. Col. Forester, President of the Air-Line Railroad, appeared with the committee to assure the members of the Press that the Air-Line Road was ready to serve them at their chosen time, free of charge. The invitation was accepted, and Friday, the 13th, made its set time, and Gov. Simpson invited to accompany the members of the Association to Atlanta.

On Thursday the Association went on an excursion to Hendersonville, N. C., and doubtless they will "write up the trip" in poetic style.

THE MILITARY PARADE. On Thursday, the 12th, martial music and brave soldiery made the streets of Spartanburg lively. There were about seven companies on parade—infantry, cavalry and a small detachment of artillery. The Gordon Greys (cavalry) drew up in front of the Palmetto House, and a beautiful flag, wrought by tender and affectionate hands, presented by Governor Simpson with stirring words, such as provoke Democratic "yells." The review took place on the public square, and speeches were made by Maj. D. R. Duncan and Governor Simpson. The soldiers then formed (not "a streak of light," but) a line of audience in front of the Central Hotel, and Gen. Meade made a very encouraging address to the gallant defenders of South Carolina liberties.

The Governor's speech set forth the dangers incident to State government, and urged the importance of being prepared for any emergency, and expressed the desire that the State should equip its military force. He was, however, hopeful that the clouds of war had sunk away in the deep seas of peace and prosperity, never again to overcast our political sky. J. C. H.

Coffee growing has proved successful with a few planters in southern Florida, and its cultivation there promises to be extended.

A TALK WITH SENATOR HAMPTON.

Feeling of the Southern People—Views of Southerners as to Presidential Candidates—The Negro Exodus.

Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, arrived here on Tuesday morning, attended the funeral of Dr. John T. Darby, who, the Senator said yesterday, was not merely a connection of his, but a warm personal friend, having been his life-long associate and having saved his life on more than one occasion. Senator Hampton says that his health is slowly improving, and of late he has been getting stronger, although still suffering from occasional pains. In reference to his recent address to the Senate concerning the action of the National Convention, toward the South, Mr. Hampton said:

"I am adverse to making public utterances. I think it is the business of Southern men to show by their actions, and not by their words, what course they intend to pursue. And I do not think I am able to do that in a little while. I made my recent speech without consultation with any one, and took the stand I therein did simply because I believed it to be the right one. I am bringing some such speech more than two weeks ago, but was called to New York by the illness of Dr. Darby. I think the Southern people are in accord with the views I expressed in the Senate, and they will be glad to hear me repeat. I would never doubt the wisdom of the course which the letters I have received and to Southern men I have seen, I can safely say I believe they are in full accord with my views. The South is eminently conservative, and has always been so. It wants to be left alone, and to be left alone, it will create trouble or mistrust. As to the laws permitting the presence of troops at the polls, they were war measures, and they have been repealed. I would never have delivered that speech, had I not received a speech of Mr. Thurman's some time ago, in which he denied, and truthfully denied, the charge that the South was dictating the policy of the Democratic party."

If the Northern papers would try to get at the true disposition of the Southern people it would promote reconciliation. I know that they have sent able correspondents through the South, many of whom have been and are being deceived. I have read but few of these correspondents, and I have seen with my own eyes. They have felt constrained to write to suit the politics of the papers they represented. I refer as much to the correspondents of the London Standard as to the New York Herald. At least they have misrepresented the true feeling of the South. It did not intend to secede for war, and it does not follow that, because it did not succeed in leaving the Union, it still wishes to injure the Union. I do not believe that the people now here, and they wish to make it as great and prosperous as possible. The South ought to be credited with having prevented a war in 1870, when the whole country was fevered over the Presidential election. A gun fired in South Carolina then would have precipitated a general war. The South is stronger to-day than in 1850. There is no feeling of timidity actuating her present policy, and she has no fear of the future. The South wants peace. This I know to be the feeling of the whole people there.

THE SOUTH ON PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES. "There is another thing which ought not to be overlooked—that while the South is wholly Democratic and constitutional in its sympathies, it is not a political organization, and it does not intend to ask a place upon the Presidential ticket for a Southern man. We want the party in the North to place two good men on the ticket, and we will support for the National success of the Democratic party, and in preference to the personal choice of the South for particular Presidential candidates, I do not think the South has made any mistake. I believe that there has been a feeling of timidity in the North, and that should be re-nominated. There are many reasons, however, which may be urged against this, and the refusal of Mr. Hendricks to be put in nomination again for eighteen years ago, which I do not think the South can or should have any objection to. I do not think the South can or should have any objection to Mr. Hendricks' re-nomination as Governor of South Carolina."

POSITION OF THE NEGROES. There is a great deal of misapprehension at the North as to the political condition of the negroes in the South. They seem to think that a colored man is bound to be a seceder because he is a colored man. But we know that many of the colored men in South Carolina who have always been consistent Democrats, and have suffered in consequence. There are only 75,000 white voters in my State, and 90,000 colored voters. The latter, however, hold the balance of power. When we were elected Governor there were only 119,500 votes cast, and only 213 scattering votes thrown against me, and I was undoubtedly elected by the colored vote. There was not a quarrel or a fist fight in that election. The Republicans could not put a ticket in the field, because the colored vote is the controlling power. "I think it will be a great misfortune for the negroes to migrate in large numbers to Kansas. The climate is not suitable for them. My old field hands in Mississippi, where I cultivated a plantation, and where I have lived for many years, about going to Kansas. I told them they were freemen now, and had the right to go if they thought best, but that I did not think they would find the climate there so good as they had in this country. I told them to send a delegation of one or two white neighbors, intelligent men, on whom they could depend, to view the land and make a report. I think many who have already gone will die there during next winter, and that the negroes who are migrating will want to get back before spring. Indeed, some have returned already."

"I have talked more than is my custom, and I would to see the country settled and quiet, and my only object in going to Congress was to help bring it about."—New York Tribune.

Rock Hill Herald: Gladman Cooper, an energetic, well-to-do colored farmer, lives 8 miles north of this, has a highly respected wife and two children. Not long since he was connected with the Georgetown Times as one of its editors. In that capacity he discharged his duties manfully and fearlessly, thereby gaining admiration from all. He leaves a young wife and two children, and a young child to mourn their loss. He departed this life at the youthful age of about twenty-eight years.—Cris. News and Courier June 12th.

A young man by the name of Lyles, while out hunting near Shelton's, in Fairfield County, shot and killed himself on the 12th of June. His friends think it was purely accidental, but others take a different view of the affair, and claim that it was a deliberate suicide.

GEN. EWING'S PREDICTION.

The Republican Party About to Fight Its Waterloo.

Gen. Thomas Ewing was serenaded on Friday night, June 6, at Willard's Hotel, in honor of his nomination for Governor of Ohio. He was serenaded by a large number of the Marine Band, marched from the capitol to the hotel, where a vast concourse of people assembled. Speeches were made by Senators Thurman, Vest, and others, and then Gen. Ewing stepped forward, and, amid enthusiastic applause, spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am grateful to you for this large and enthusiastic reception. The high honor conferred upon me by the Democratic party in Ohio in choosing me for its standard-bearer in the tremendous important conflict next October fills me with emotions of natural and honorable pride. I have accepted the honor as an evidence that the people of Ohio believe in me, and in the course which I intend to pursue. And I do not think I am able to do that in a little while. I made my recent speech without consultation with any one, and took the stand I therein did simply because I believed it to be the right one. I am bringing some such speech more than two weeks ago, but was called to New York by the illness of Dr. Darby. I think the Southern people are in accord with the views I expressed in the Senate, and they will be glad to hear me repeat. I would never doubt the wisdom of the course which the letters I have received and to Southern men I have seen, I can safely say I believe they are in full accord with my views. The South is eminently conservative, and has always been so. It wants to be left alone, and to be left alone, it will create trouble or mistrust. As to the laws permitting the presence of troops at the polls, they were war measures, and they have been repealed. I would never have delivered that speech, had I not received a speech of Mr. Thurman's some time ago, in which he denied, and truthfully denied, the charge that the South was dictating the policy of the Democratic party."

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MR. HAYES vs. CONGRESS.

Another Veto Foreshadowed.

WASHINGTON, June 15. It is well known that the President has, on further consideration, determined to veto the judiciary expenses bill if it comes to him in the shape in which it has passed the House. He is understood to object to the words in section 2 which provide that no department or officer of the government shall "incur any liability for the future payment of money." He holds that the Federal election laws are to be enforced; that in the case of an election the marshal must under the laws appoint deputy marshals for elections; that the statutes and general custom would authorize him to do this even in the absence of an appropriation for the payment of the election marshals, but that the words which forbid him to "incur any liability" would make it impossible to appoint the election marshals, because their appointment in itself is the incurring of a liability for their pay. To insert this phrase in the law, in his opinion, is a direct nullification of the election laws. To sign it, he thinks, would be to assist Congress in making of no effect and virtually repealing the election laws, and as he believes those laws wise, constitutional and necessary as a trap for him, to nullify anything which would make them of no effect. More particularly, he will resist this attempt in the present bill, so it is said by those who know his mind this morning on the subject, because he believes or fears that the attempt to nullify such a prohibition this year, although it may be of no particular importance for this year, when only five congressional districts elect, he would thereby lay his hands for next year, when there are general elections throughout the country.

The President, it is well known, is a strong believer in the Federal election laws. He is jealous of any attempt to repeal or to impair their force. He will never during his term of office sign any bill which in any way affects or prevents their vigorous enforcement. He is said to have been persuaded that Section 2 of the Judiciary Expenses bill was worded so as to trap him, to nullify the law for next year in case he should sign this year, and he holds that, while in the absence of an appropriation, Sections 3678 and 3679 of the Revised Statutes would prevent him from making contracts beyond or outside of the appropriations, they would not prevent him or the United States marshals, by his orders, from appointing election marshals and supervisors, these officers being authorized by the statutes, and incurring by that appointment liability for their pay. If section 2 of the bill means no more than the two sections of the Revised Statutes then why put it in the bill? He is understood to say; but if it does mean more, if those who drew it and put it in meant that it should cover more ground, then they meant that it up should nullify the election laws, and that he means to resist to the end.

The legislative and army bills will be signed by the President, but matter how much bluster Messrs. Conkling, Blaine and Howe may make about them in the Senate. He is not in the least affected by this senatorial bluster, and has it is said, watched with great interest the failure of Mr. Conkling to persuade the House Republicans to oppose the army bill.

The board of directors of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad held their quarterly meeting in Columbia on the 13th of June. The reports submitted show an increase of the net earnings of the road for the past eight months of \$74,000 over the net earnings for the same period last year. This looks as if business of all kinds was progressing in South Carolina, despite the cry of "hard times."

Lancaster Ledger: Good rain on Monday evening last in some sections of the county, north and east of town. When the report of the grand jury was read in open court on Tuesday, that portion of it which referred to the carrying of concealed deadly weapons was well received, as manifested by the applause of at least three-fourths of the audience.

Benoni News: There are twenty-one prisoners at present in the county jail. A heavy burden on taxpayers. Considerable righteous indignation is manifested among school teachers of school trustees falling to make the reports required by law. The receipt from special taxes in this district of the internal revenue department, in which Mr. James M. Croft is the deputy collector, have exceeded last year's collection by upwards of \$2,000. This is a sign of increasing commercial prosperity in the low country of this State.

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HALL IMPROVED COTTON GIN

CONDENSERS.

IT is said that the HALL GIN is one of the BEST GINS manufactured in the United States. It gins rapidly, cleans the seed well, and makes a better turn-out than any other. Ask A. J. SPRINGER & Co., Belton, S. C., ROGERS & DUCKWORTH, Williamston, S. C., and Dr. W. J. MILLFORD, Storeville, who are using the Hall Gin.

CONDENSERS furnished to fit any Gin, and every man who has a Gin should have one.

Also, agent for the SCHOFIELD COTTON PRESS, and can furnish you a Press to run either by hand, water or steam power.

RUBBER BELTING, any size, furnished to order.

Anybody wishing to purchase any of the above Machinery will do well to call on me before buying elsewhere, and see a sample Gin which I have on exhibition.

Look out for my STOVE WAGON, as I have recently secured the services of JAMES H. BRAWLEY, who will call on you with Stoves, and take great pleasure in showing them and selling to you. I am selling them on the Cotton Option plan or otherwise, and as there is such a small difference in the Cash and Time price, it will pay you handsomely to buy now instead of postponing until Fall. Don't let the opportunity slip while the wagons are at your doors. Every Stove guaranteed.

JOHN E. PEOPLES, Anderson, S. C.

June 19, 1879

NOTICE. MY customers are requested to call and get their Watches, Clocks and Jewelry at once. All persons who will find it to their interest to get a receipt before Saturday in July.

Watches and Jewellery will be sold at extravagantly low prices. Must have money!! J. A. DANIELS.

June 12, 1879

A CARD. HAVING completed my course at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, I respectfully offer my professional services to the people of Anderson and the surrounding country.

SAMUEL M. ORR, M. D. May 1, 1879

QUICK SALLES AND SMALL PROFITS. IS our motto, and we can make it to your interest to call and see us. If you are not in need of anything, we will sell you good Goods at low prices.

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, June 15, 1879. WHEREAS information has been received that the Department in Anderson County, or on about the 18th of 1879, upon the body of Matt Hutton, by the name of J. W. SIMPSON, and that the said J. W. SIMPSON has fled from the State of South Carolina, and the majority of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery in any jail of this State of the said J. W. SIMPSON.

Said W. A. Ferguson is 65 feet high, weighs 140 pounds, wears two teeth in front on plate, near across the mouth, tips split diagonally, and unevenly molar.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of this State to be affixed at Columbia, the first day of June A. D. 1879, and in the hundred and third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

(Signed) W. D. SIMPSON, Governor.

By the Governor: (Signed) R. M. SIMS, Secretary of State.

June 12, 1879

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